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1873.	B.D. Pag.	Star's Mag.	For Equinox of 1855·0. R.A.	Decl.	Reduction for Flora (F) to 1855·8. R.A.	Decl.
			h m s	° ′	s	′
Nov. 16		F	2 14 52·1	+1 52·6	+58·2	+5·2
	51	8·8	16 3·6	1 55·3		
17	51	9·0	2 12 24·1	+1 49·5		
		F	14 8·0	1 54·1	+58·2	+5·2
	51	8·8	16 3·6	1 55·3		
18	51	8·2	2 11 49·8	+1 59·9		
		F	13 25·5	1 55·9	+58·2	+5·2
	51	8·8	16 3·6	1 55·3		
19	51	8·2	2 11 49·8	+1 59·9		
		F	12 44·7	1 58·0	+58·2	+5·2
	51	8·8	16 3·6	1 55·3		

(The planet's place is given for the Equinox of 1855·0, the date of the Bonn *Durchmusterung* (B.D.), and the quantities necessary for reduction to 1873·8 added in last columns.)

Note on Two Telescopic Meteors. By W. H. M. Christie, Esq.

As records of telescopic meteors are rare, it may be interesting to mention that, while observing Tempel's Comet with the Great Equatoreal (12·8 inches aperture) on May 19, I saw two small meteors cross the field. The first, which was seen about 12^{h} 40^{m}, G. M. T., was blue and exactly like a star 11 mag. when the telescope is shaken violently. The other crossed the field in a n.f. direction about 13^{h} 40^{m} G. M. T.; it was white, and equal to a star 7 mag., and left a train lasting two or three seconds, and giving a granular light with a very slight tinge of yellow. Power 76.

Blackheath, 1873, *June* 12.

Note by the Secretary:—Since reading Mr. Christie's paper at the last Meeting, Mr. Carrington has drawn my attention to a note by him on the same subject printed in vol. xiv. p. 41, of the *Monthly Notices.* He there mentions that, while employed on an examination of the circumpolar sky, with the object of forming a series of maps to assist him in making a provisional catalogue for his own use, he was struck with the number of meteoric sparks which passed his field of view, often leaving behind little trains of light. These occurred so frequently, that he resolved to note down their paths on his working maps as he proceeded. "In this way," he remarks, "I have collected 49 little paths of very various directions, but among which one may, perhaps, trace the

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existence of a little shoal crossing the pole in lines generally parallel to the meridian from 1^h to 13^h R.A. On the second night of the Laurentius stream this year (1853), there was a marked increase in the number seen ; seven were marked down, while others flew through the field too quickly to be caught. As I also perceived increased activity on several cold and windy nights, these minute telescopic meteors appear to consist of two classes, like their larger brethren, those of the naked eye, namely, one of a cosmical and one of an electrical origin."

In addition to Mr. Carrington's observations, telescopic meteors have been occasionally seen by other observers. A few interesting notes on the subject are inserted in the last Annual Report.—E. D.

Elements and Ephemeris of Tempel's Comet of Short Period.
By J. R. Hind, Esq.

Having obtained very satisfactory observations of this comet at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Twickenham, on May 22, I have used the resulting place, with the positions determined by M. Stéphan at Marseilles on April 3 and May 1, in the calculation of an orbit, taking all the small corrections into account. The elements are as follows:—

Perihelion Passage 1873, May 9·74218 M.T. at Greenwich.

Longitude of Periheliom	238° 1′ 6″·0	M. Eq. 1873·0.
Ascending Node	78 43 18·9	
Inclination	9 45 49·1	
Angle of Excentricity	27 31 14·6	
Log Semi-axis Major	0·5173827	
Mean daily Sidereal Motion ..	594″·19987	

Motion direct.

On comparing with an observation at Marseilles, on May 23, with which I have been favoured by M. Stéphan, the differences between the calculated and observed places were found:—

In R.A. −5″·8 In N.P.D. +8″·2.

Later observations taken at Mr. Bishop's Observatory are also closely represented.

The following ephemeris applies to the next period of absence of moonlight, when the comet may be still followed with large telescopes:—

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